

agree with those witnesses to whom I have already referred and with Mr. Walter E. Rogers, president of the Independent Natural Gas Association of America, who said it is necessary at this time to intensify our efforts in the development of a coal gasification process. Like Mr. Rogers, I am appreciative of the efforts already put forth by the Department of the Interior in the pilot plant evaluations. But I believe that we should push for a demonstration plant at this time and that S. 1846 is a proper and vital vehicle with which to make the final move from the pilot plant stage to the demonstration plant stage.

I address the Senate at this time and before the bill has been reported because of the sense of urgency which permeated the hearings. We must look to our energy resources. We must increase our gas supplies. We cannot wait for a hope for an unheralded breakthrough in methods of coal gasification. We must take some risks, spend some money, and take action now to hasten the demonstration phase.

If we can shorten the time, as I believe we can, from pilot plant to commercial demonstration with the development corporation, we should do so at once.

We are in the same position we were with synthetic rubber during World War II. We took risks there and were successful. There is the same urgency now. This is the usual American approach to the problem of our energy needs and coal gasification. We can work it out promptly and successfully with the application of Yankee ingenuity. I urge thoughtful consideration of S. 1846.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. At this time, in accordance with the previous order, the distinguished senior Senator from Arkansas (Mr. McCLELLAN) is recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

(The remarks of Mr. McCLELLAN when he introduced S. 2432 and the ensuing debate are printed in the RECORD under Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.)

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. According to the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the transaction of routine morning business with speeches by Senators limited to 3 minutes and the period to extend not more than 10 minutes.

Is there morning business to be transacted at this time?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DOLLAR GROWS WEAKER BY THE DAY

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, the Washington Post today published an article by Joseph R. Slevin entitled "Dollar Grows Weaker by the Day."

Mr. Slevin, who is a syndicated writer on economics, points out that inflation is the main cause of the weakness of the dollar. He points out that the world standing of the once proud U.S. dollar is going from bad to worse.

I regret to say I feel that Mr. Slevin is correct in his statements in this regard. It goes back, Mr. President, to the Government's financial situation.

I have prepared tables showing U.S. gold holdings, total reserve assets, and liquid liabilities to foreigners. This table shows that at the end of World War II, the United States had total assets of \$20 billion and liquid liabilities of less than \$7 billion.

Today the United States has total assets of only \$13.5 billion, but total liquid liabilities to foreigners of \$48 billion.

I have prepared another table, "Deficits in Federal Funds and Interest on the National Debt, 1961-72, Inclusive."

This table from official records of the Government shows that this past fiscal year the Government had the largest Federal funds deficit since World War II. It set a record, a \$30 billion deficit, and the estimate is for another \$30 billion deficit in the current fiscal year. Thus the Government will have a back-to-back deficit of \$60 billion—an astounding figure.

At this point I ask unanimous consent that these fiscal tables, table 1 and table 2, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FISCAL TABLES

TABLE 1.—U.S. GOLD HOLDINGS, TOTAL RESERVE ASSETS, AND LIQUID LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS. (SELECTED PERIODS)

	[In billions of dollars]		
	Gold holdings	Total assets	Liquid liabilities
End of World War II...	20.1	20.1	6.9
1957.....	22.8	24.8	15.8
1965.....	13.7	15.5	29.1
1970.....	10.7	14.5	43.3
June 1971.....	10.5	13.5	48.0

¹ Estimated figure.

Source: U.S. Treasury Department.

TABLE 2.—DEFICITS IN FEDERAL FUNDS AND INTEREST ON THE NATIONAL DEBT, 1961-72 INCLUSIVE

	[Billions of dollars]			
	Receipts	Outlays	Deficit (-)	Debt interest
1961.....	75.2	79.3	4.1	9.0
1962.....	79.7	86.6	6.9	9.2
1963.....	83.6	90.1	6.5	10.0
1964.....	87.2	95.8	8.6	10.7
1965.....	90.9	94.8	3.9	11.4
1966.....	101.4	106.5	5.1	12.1
1967.....	111.8	126.8	15.0	13.5
1968.....	114.7	143.1	28.4	14.6
1969.....	143.3	148.8	5.5	16.6
1970.....	143.2	156.3	13.1	19.3
1971.....	133.6	163.6	30.2	20.8

	Receipts	Outlays	Deficit (-)	Debt interest
1972 ¹	150.0	180.0	30.0	21.2
12-year total.....	1,314.6	1,471.9	157.3	168.4

¹ Estimated figures.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, except 1972 estimates.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. And I ask unanimous consent that the article by Joseph R. Slevin, captioned "Dollar Grows Weaker by the Day," published today in the Washington Post and in other newspapers throughout the United States, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DOLLAR GROWS WEAKER BY THE DAY (By Joseph Slevin)

The world standing of the once proud U.S. dollar is going from bad to worse.

President Nixon and his aides hoped that last May's wracking dollar crisis would cool things off for a while but it didn't. The dollar is in deep trouble and every unfavorable development sets off a fresh spasm of concern around the world.

Some weeks are grimmer than others. The past fortnight has been a chamber of horrors for the officials whose job it is to keep an hour-to-hour watch on this country's floundering currency.

The biggest jolt came last week when the Commerce Department disclosed that unexpectedly large trade deficits in April and May had been followed by an even bigger one in June. U.S. imports of foreign goods outpaced exports of American products by \$803 million.

The sudden slump sent shock waves through the major financial centers. The United States has to chalk up big foreign trade earnings to pay for its heavy military foreign aid and private investment outlays. If we cannot sell billions of dollars more to foreign countries than they sell to us, there will have to be a sharp cutback in American overseas spending.

Jittery businessmen and speculators are continuing to unload dollars in favor of buying strong foreign currencies and gold. The sales are causing a damaging dollar outflow and the movement would be even larger if other countries hadn't acted to keep unwanted dollars from crossing their borders. West Germany and Canada are floating their currencies. Japan and France have elaborated foreign exchange controls.

Foreign bankers and financial officials look on Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns as a rare rock of stability, but the White House blindly added to the overseas nervousness a week ago Wednesday with a clumsy attack on both the Federal Reserve and its respected chairman. At a time when the administration should be doing everything it can to strengthen foreign confidence in the dollar, it went perversely out of its way to reduce the stature of the dollar-defending central bank.

Last week's announcement of a near-record \$23 billion budget deficit was another body-blow to the dollar. Much as the administration may argue that the red ink is helping to stimulate business activity, conservative overseas financial men fear that big deficits are highly inflationary.

Inflation is the main cause of the dollar's weakness and the big steel-worker settlement reinforced a foreign conviction that the ad-

ministration is doing little or nothing to check the steamy wage-price spiral.

Nixon has refused to adopt the wage-price restraints that Burns repeatedly has recommended. Foreign experts see no other way he can stop inflation.

Foreign officials charge that Nixon is failing to take the essential steps that he should take to defend the dollar. They are gloomily certain he does not understand that the dollar is a shaky, threatened currency.

Nixon's "benign neglect" policy of passive indifference is all the more baffling because of his overriding interest in foreign policy. No country can have a strong foreign policy without a strong economy and sturdy currency. Yet the same President who is so anxiously reaching for a rapprochement with Communist China is neglecting to take the basic steps to stop inflation and to bolster the dollar that both the Federal Reserve and his own Treasury Department reportedly have urged.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. ALLEN) laid before the Senate the following letters which were referred as indicated:

REPORT OF PROCUREMENT FOR MEDICAL STOCKPILE

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in the nature of a report, pursuant to law, of actual procurement receipts for medical stockpile of civil defense emergency supplies and equipment purposes to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORTS ON OFFICERS ON DUTY WITH DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports on the number of officers on duty with Headquarters, Department of the Army, and detailed to the Army General Staff, as of June 30, 1971 (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT BY SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

A letter from the Secretary of Transportation submitting, pursuant to the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey as of May 31, 1971 (with accompanying report); to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce transmitting, pursuant to law, a report covering activities during the calendar year 1970 (with accompanying report); to the Committee on Commerce.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION RELATING TO PROTECTION OF PUBLIC AND FOREIGN OFFICIALS

A letter from the Attorney General and Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for expanded protection of public officials and foreign officials, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS RELATING TO THIRD AND SIXTH PREFERENCE FOR CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports on visa petitions according third and sixth preference classification to certain aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ORDERS SUSPENDING DEPORTATION

A letter from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of orders suspending deportation, as well as a list of the persons involved (with accompany-

ing papers) to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON COST ESTIMATES FOR A STUDY OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE PROPOSALS

A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting, pursuant to law, a supplemental report on cost estimates for a "Study of National Health Insurance Proposals" (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION PROVIDING FOR REVIEW OF CERTAIN VETERANS' BENEFIT CASES

A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs submitting proposed legislation to provide for the review of certain veterans' benefit cases forfeited for fraud on or before September 1, 1959, and for remission of forfeitures (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

H.J. Res. 833. A joint resolution making an appropriation for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 92-355).

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment:

H.J. Res. 829. A joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1972, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 92-354).

By Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with amendments:

S.J. Res. 72. Joint resolution consenting to an extension and renewal of the interstate compact to conserve oil and gas (Rept. No. 92-356).

By Mr. MCCLELLAN, from the Committee on Government Operations, with amendments:

H.R. 4713. An act to amend section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to correct an omission in existing law with respect to the entitlement of committees of the House of Representatives to the use of certain currencies (Rept. No. 92-357).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. PASTORE, from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy:

James R. Schlesinger, of Virginia, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission; and

William Offutt Doub, of Maryland, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

By Mr. HRUSKA, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Nils A. Boe, of South Dakota, to be judge of the U.S. Customs Court.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Edwin W. Martin, of Maryland, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Union of Burma; and

James F. Campbell, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, as in executive session, I report favorably sundry nominations in the U.S. Coast Guard

which have previously appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I ask unanimous consent that, to save the expense of printing them on the Executive Calendar, they lie on the Secretary's desk for the information of Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MCINTYRE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations, ordered to lie on the desk, are as follows:

Timothy C. Hess, and sundry other officers, for promotion in the Coast Guard.

CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL SEIZURE OF AIRCRAFT—EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE—(EXECUTIVE REPORT NO. 92-8)

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent to file a report from the Committee on Foreign Relations on the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft—Executive A, 92-1—together with individual views.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MCINTYRE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. ALLEN) announced that on today, August 5, 1971, the President pro tempore signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

S. 485. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that certain aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence shall be eligible to operate amateur radio stations in the United States and to hold licenses for their stations;

S. 751. An act to authorize the disposal of industrial diamond crushing bort from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 752. An act to authorize the disposal of vegetable tannin extracts from the national stockpile;

S. 753. An act to authorize the disposal of thorium from the supplemental stockpile;

S. 755. An act to authorize the disposal of shellac from the national stockpile;

S. 756. An act to authorize the disposal of quartz crystals from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 757. An act to authorize the disposal of iridium from the national stockpile;

S. 758. An act to authorize the disposal of mica from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 759. An act to authorize the disposal of metallurgical grade manganese from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 760. An act to authorize the disposal of manganese, battery grade, synthetic dioxide from the national stockpile;

S. 761. An act to authorize the disposal of diamond tools from the national stockpile;

S. 762. An act to authorize the disposal of chromium from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 763. An act to authorize the disposal of amosite asbestos from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 765. An act to authorize the disposal of antimony from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

The Senator from Illinois (Mr. PERCY) is absent on official business.

The Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MUNDT) is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. BROCK), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GOLDWATER), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. PROUTY), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. TAFT) are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. BROCK), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. GOLDWATER), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. PERCY), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. TAFT) would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 88, nays 1, as follows:

[No. 196 Leg.]

YEAS—88

Aiken	Ellender	Metcalf
Allen	Ervin	Miller
Allott	Fannin	Mondale
Anderson	Fong	Montoya
Baker	Fulbright	Moss
Bayh	Gambrell	Muskie
Beall	Gravel	Packwood
Bellmon	Griffin	Pastore
Bennett	Gurney	Pell
Bentsen	Hansen	Proxmire
Bible	Hart	Randolph
Boggs	Hatfield	Ribicoff
Brooke	Hollings	Roth
Buckley	Hruska	Saxbe
Burdick	Hughes	Schweiker
Byrd, Va.	Humphrey	Scott
Byrd, W. Va.	Inouye	Smith
Cannon	Jackson	Sparkman
Case	Javits	Spong
Chiles	Jordan, N.C.	Stennis
Church	Jordan, Idaho	Stevens
Cook	Kennedy	Symington
Cooper	Long	Talmadge
Cotton	Magnuson	Thurmond
Cranston	Mansfield	Tower
Curtis	Mathias	Tunney
Dole	McClellan	Weicker
Dominick	McGee	Young
Eagleton	McGovern	
Eastland	McIntyre	

NAYS—1

Nelson

NOT VOTING—11

Brock	Mundt	Stevenson
Goldwater	Pearson	Taft
Harris	Percy	Williams
Hartke	Prouty	

So the bill (H.R. 9844) was passed.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia and Mr. CANNON. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and request a conference with the House of Representatives on the disagreeing votes thereon and that the Chair be authorized to appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the presiding officer (Mr. BENTSEN) appointed Mr. STENNIS, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. CANNON, Mr. BYRD of Virginia, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. TOWER, and Mr. DOMINICK, conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, with the final passage of the Military Construction Authorization Act, a note of thanks is to be extended to the senior Senator from Missouri (Mr. SYMINGTON).

His detailed knowledge of the innumerable projects covered by this bill is of great help to the speedy deliberation. His willingness to discuss the various aspects of this bill has improved the spirit of cooperation that this body needs to function properly.

Senator TOWER, representing the minority members of the committee, contributed greatly to the overall understanding of this bill. When Senators take time from their hectic schedules to become experts in various areas and are willing to share their expertise with the Senate, we owe them many thanks. This certainly holds true for both Senator SYMINGTON and Senator TOWER.

The Senator from Iowa (Mr. HUGHES) raised an important issue with his amendment. The floor discussion on this matter contributed to the better understanding of various regional problems.

The amendments offered by Senator NELSON, Senator GRAVEL, and Senator GURNEY again raised regional and national problems that are affected by this legislation. The Senate owes them each a note of thanks.

Senator DOMINICK's inquiries about space allocation in construction of new military buildings were most helpful. Again the Senate owes individual Senators who have studied these problems and are willing to discuss their aspects, a note of thanks.

The expeditious and judicious action taken by this subcommittee is most helpful in fulfilling the Senate's responsibilities to the American people.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, August 5, 1971, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

S. 485. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide that certain aliens admitted to the United States for permanent residence shall be eligible to operate radio stations in the United States and to hold licenses for their stations;

S. 751. An act to authorize the disposal of industrial diamond crushing bort from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 752. An act to authorize the disposal of vegetable tannin extracts from the national stockpile;

S. 753. An act to authorize the disposal of thorium from the supplemental stockpile;

S. 755. An act to authorize the disposal of shellac from the national stockpile;

S. 756. An act to authorize the disposal of quartz crystals from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 757. An act to authorize the disposal of iridium from the national stockpile;

S. 758. An act to authorize the disposal of mica from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 759. An act to authorize the disposal of metallurgical grade manganese from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 760. An act to authorize the disposal of manganese, battery grade, synthetic dioxide from the national stockpile;

S. 761. An act to authorize the disposal of diamond tools from the national stockpile;

S. 762. An act to authorize the disposal of chromium from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 763. An act to authorize the disposal of amosite asbestos from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 765. An act to authorize the disposal of antimony from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 767. An act to authorize the disposal of rare-earth materials from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 768. An act to authorize the disposal of chemical grade chromite from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 769. An act to authorize the disposal of industrial diamond stones from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 770. An act to authorize the disposal of columbium from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 771. An act to authorize the disposal of selenium from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 772. An act to authorize the disposal of celestite from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile;

S. 774. An act to authorize the disposal of vanadium from the national stockpile;

S. 775. An act to authorize the disposal of magnesium from the national stockpile;

S. 776. An act to authorize the disposal of abaca from the national stockpile;

S. 777. An act to authorize the disposal of sisal from the national stockpile;

S. 778. An act to authorize the disposal of kyanite-mullite from the national stockpile; and

S.J. Res. 105. Joint resolution authorizing the President to issue a proclamation designating 1971 as the "Year of World Minority Language Groups".

COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5208) to authorize appropriations for procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments for the Coast Guard, and to authorize the annual active duty personnel strength of the Coast Guard.

I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report, which reads as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 92-461)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5208) to authorize appropriations for procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments for the Coast Guard, and to authorize the annual active duty personnel strength of the Coast Guard, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 3.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagree-

ment to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: \$41,574,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
RUSSELL B. LONG,
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
ROBERT P. GRIFFIN,
MARK O. HATFIELD,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

EDWARD A. GARMATZ,
LEONOR K. SULLIVAN,
ALTON LENNON,
THOMAS M. PELLY,
HASTINGS KETH,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the bill is similar in all respects to the bill passed by the Senate on July 22, with one exception. The Senate conferees agreed to the restoration of the authorization of one administrative aircraft, and authorized \$3.25 million for that purpose.

I move that the conference report be agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN ACT OF 1971

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENTSEN). Under the previous order the Chair lays before the Senate S. 382, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Calendar No. 223 (S. 382), a bill to promote fair practices in the conduct of election campaigns for Federal political offices, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to amendment No. 308, as amended.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the assistant majority leader on the bill.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, after consulting with the distinguished manager of the bill and the distinguished Senator from Oregon (Mr. PACKWOOD), I make the following unanimous-consent request: That the eight amendments which are to be offered by the Senator from Oregon (Mr. PACKWOOD), namely, amendments Nos. 371, 375, 370, 374, 373, 353, 355, and 372 be considered in that order and that on each amendment the time be limited to 10 minutes, the time to be equally divided between the mover of the amendment and the manager of the bill;

Ordered further that after the rollcall vote which will occur on the first of the eight amendments, namely amendment No. 371, the time on each rollcall vote be limited to 10 minutes, rather than the usual 20 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

Mr. KENNEDY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I yield whatever time the Senator from Massachusetts needs.

Mr. KENNEDY. Will the Senator yield 7 minutes?

Mr. PASTORE. I yield 7 minutes to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, about a week ago when this legislation came before the Senate I offered an amendment to S. 382 called the universal voter registration amendment.

Even though this legislation concerns itself primarily with the financing of campaigns, one of the essential elements in election reform is eliminating the many barriers that have been placed in the way of qualified Americans to participate in the electoral process. One of the most significant barriers is the complex of registration laws which exist in the several States. They impede the right to vote in practically every community and State. There has been significant progress in broadening the franchise in other respects in recent years—such as through the reapportionment decisions of the Supreme Court and the voting rights acts passed by Congress. Now, registration remains as one of the principal hindrances against participation in the democratic process.

Therefore, I submitted an amendment to the bill to provide for universal registration and to simplify the process of registering to vote in Federal elections. The amendment would establish an independent agency within the Census Bureau. By using a simple post card mailed to the Census Bureau, any individual would be able to register to vote in Federal elections. Using its computers, the Census Bureau would compile voter registration lists and provide this to the States and local precincts.

This reform could be a significant and useful step in eliminating the barriers imposed by registration against the right to vote.

Mr. President, in the RECORD of July 26, 1971, I outlined the constitutional authority for this amendment. In light of the recent decisions by the Supreme Court, and article I, section 4 of the Constitution, I believe that Congress has ample authority to act by statute in this area.

All the studies that have been addressed to this subject have tried to find ways to increase participation in our elections. All the studies that the morass of registration laws in the various States serve as a major hindrance.

I had intended to offer this proposal as an amendment to the pending legislation. I know that in this area, the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHREY) has a proposal which is similar in approach, but which utilizes the Internal Revenue Service as a means for providing additional registration. The Senator from New Mexico (Mr. MONTOYA) has also been extremely interested in this subject, as has the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE). The Senator from Missouri (Mr. EAGLETON) was the sponsor of an amendment in this area to the draft bill, which was accepted by the Senate.

So there are a number of different proposals that have come before us. Yet, we have not had action on this type of program.

I have taken the opportunity to talk with the chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. MCGEE), and he has indicated a strong interest in this proposal, as well as the others sponsored by my colleagues. He has indicated that in September he would hold hearings on these measures.

Therefore, given that indication by the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. MCGEE), and having consulted with the manager of the bill, I do not intend to call up my amendment to this act. But I would certainly hope that the manager of the bill, who has spent such an enormous amount of time on the entire process of electoral reform, would give this measure his independent study and judgment. Hopefully, when the matter comes to the floor, as I hope it will, he will be able to support such a measure.

Mr. GRAVEL. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 362.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator to repeat the number of that amendment?

Mr. GRAVEL. No. 362.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read the amendment (No. 362) as follows:

TITLE V—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

SEC. 501. The Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act of 1966 is amended to read as follows:

"TITLE III—FINANCING OF PROFESSIONAL ELECTIONS CAMPAIGNS

"SHORT TITLE

"Sec. 301. This title may be cited as the 'Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act of 1966'.

"DEFINITIONS

"Sec. 302. For the purposes of this title—

"(1) The term 'authorized committee' means, with respect to the eligible candidates of a political party, any political committee which is authorized in writing by such candidates to incur expenses to further the election of such candidates. Such authorization shall be addressed to the chairman of such political committee, and a copy of such authorization shall be filed by such candidates with the commission. Any withdrawal of any authorization shall also be in writing and shall be addressed and filed in the same manner as the authorization.

"(2) The term 'candidate' means, with respect to any presidential election, an individual who (A) has been nominated for elections to the office of President of the United States or the office of Vice President of the United States by a major party, or (B) has qualified to have his name on the election ballot (or to have the names of electors pledged to him on the election ballot) as the candidate of a political party for election to either such office in ten or more States. For purposes of paragraphs (6) and (7) of this section and purposes of sections 304(a) (1) and (2), the term 'candidate' means, with respect to any preceding presidential election, an individual who received popular votes for the office of President in such election.

"(3) The term 'Commission' means the Federal Elections Commission.

"(4) The term 'eligible candidates' means the candidates of a political party for President and Vice President of the United States who have met all applicable conditions for eligibility to receive payments under this title set forth in section 303.

"(5) The term 'fund' means the Presiden-